facturing productions, and their relations to all labor and life; the history, theories, and practice of agriculture, our own and that of other countries, and its relations to government, liberty, happiness, and the character of nations. This kind of information enriched and assisted all his public efforts; but to appreciate the variety and accuracy of his knowledge, and even the true compass of his mind, you must have had some familiarity with his friendly written correspondence, and you must have conversed with him with some degree of freedom. There, more than in Senatorial or forensic debate, gleamed the true riches of his genius, as well as the goodness of his large heart and the kindness of his noble nature. There, with no longer a great part to discharge, no longer compelled to weigh and measure propositions, to tread the dizzy heights which part the antagonisms of the constitution, to put aside allusions and illustrations which crowded on his mind in action, but which the dignity of a public apunexpected glimpse of his various acquirements, and gave you to experience delightedly that the "mild sentiments have their eloquence as well as the stormy passion."

There must be added, next, the element of an impres

sive character, inspiring regard, trust, and admiration, not unmingled with love. It had, I think, intrinsically a charm, such as belongs only to a good, noble, and beautiful nature. In its combination with so much fame, so much force of will, and so much intellect, it filled and fascinated the imagination and heart. It was affectionate in childhood and youth, and it was more than ever so in the few last months of his long life. It is the universal himself; that he selected his first place of professional practice that he might soothe the coming on of his old age; that all through life he neglected no occasion sometimes when leaning on the arm of a friend, alone, with faltering voice, sometimes in the presence of great assemblies, where the tide of general emotion made it graceful—to express his "affectionate veneration of him who reared and defended the log cabin in which his elder others and sisters were born against savage violence

earn the means for both of availing themselves of the opportunity which the parental self-sacrifice had placed within their reach; loving him through life, mourning him when dead with a love and a sorrow very wonderful-passing the sorrow of woman; I recall the husband, the father of the living and of the early departed, the friend, the counsellor of many years, and my heart grows too full and liquid for the refutation of words.

Mr. Webster's affectionate nature, craving ever friendship as well as the presence of kindred blood, diffused itself through all his private life, gave sincerity to all his hospitalities, kindness to his eye, warmth to the pressure of his hand, made his greatness and genius unbend themselves to the playfulness of childhood, flowed out in graceful memories indulged of the past or the dead, of incidents when life shapes beckening from the future, not unseen—sometics indulged to the past or the dead, of incidents when life shapes beckening from the future, not unseen—sometics indulged to the past or the dead, of incidents when life shapes beckening from the future, not unseen—sometics indulged to the past or the dead, of incidents when life is a subject to him; some great historical scenes of America around, all symbols of her glory, and art, and power, and fortune, there—voices of the past or the dead, of incidents when life is a subject to him; some great historical scenes of America around, all symbols of her glory, and art, and power, and fortune, there—voices of the past or unheard. was young and promised to be happy; gave generous sketches of his rivals, the high contention now hidden by the handful of earth; recalled hours passed fifty years ago with great authors, recalled them for the vernal emotions which then they made to live and revel in the soul.

And from these conversations of friendship no man, no man, old or young, went away to remember one word of profaneness, one allusion of indelicacy, one impure thought, one unbelieving suggestion, one doubt passed on the reality of virtue, of patriotism, of enthusiasm, of the progress of man, one doubt east on righteousness or the progress of man one doubt east on righteousness or the progress of man one doubt east on righteousness or the profance of the proface of the motives the motives of the motives of the contrasts of its eras; the heroic deaths; the motives to patriotism; the maxims and arts imperial by which the glory has been gathered and may be brightened—wrought out in an instant a picture to fade only when all record of our mind shall die.

In looking over the public remains of his oratory, it is the progress of man, one doubt cast on righteousness, or

temperance, or judgment to come.

Every one of his tastes and recreations announced the same type of character. His love of agriculture, of sports in the open air, of the outward world in starlight and storms, and sea and boundless wilderness—partly a result of the influences of the first fourteen years of his life, perpetuated like its other affections and its other lessons of a mother's love, the psalms, the Bible, the stories of the wars partly the return of an unsophisticated and healthful na-ture, tiring, for a space, of the idle business of political life, its distinctions, its artificialities, to employments, to sensations which interest without agitating the universal race alike, as God has framed it, in which one feels hima man whom the most various intercourse with the world, the longest career of strife and honors, the consciousintellectual supremacy, the coming in of a wide fame, constantly enlarging, left as he was at first, natural, simple, manly, genial, kind.

You will all concur, I think, with a learned friend

who thus calls my astention to the resemblance of his character, in some of these particulars, to that of Walter

Nature endowed both with athletic frames and a noble presence; both passionately loved rural life, its labors and sports; possessed a manly simplicity free from all affectation, genial and social tastes, full minds, and happy ries," speaks the Roman consciousness of growing agsports; possessed a many simplicity free from a latery that ion, genial and social tastes, full minds, and happy elocution; both stamped themselves with indellible marks upon the age in which they lived; both were laborious and always with high and virtuous aims, ardent in patriotism, overflowing with love of 'kindred blood,' and, her dream of glory. And of this kind somewhat is ours; elocution; both stamped themselves with indellible marks upon the age in which they lived; both were laborious

above all, frank and unostentatious Christians." I have learned by evidence the most direct and satisfactory that in the last months of his life the whole affectionateness of his nature, his consideration of others, his gentleness, his desire to make them happy and to see them happy, seemed to come out in more and more beautiful and habitual expression than ever before. The long day's public tasks were felt to be done; the cares, the uncertainties, the mental conflicts of high place were ended; and he came home to recover himself for the few ended; and he came home to recover himself for the few years which he might still expect would be his before he should go hence to be here no more. And there, I am assured and fully believe, no unbecoming regrets pursued him: no discontent, as for injustice suffered or expectations unfulfilled; no self-reproach for any thing done or any thing omitted by himself; no ixritation, no peevishness unworthy of his noble nature; but, instead, love and hope for his country, when she became the subject of conversa-tion; and for all around him, the dearest and the most erent, for all breathing things about him, the overflow of the kindest heart growing in gentleness and benevolence; paternal patriarchal affections, seeming to become more natural, warm, and communicative every hour. Softer and yet brighter grew the tints on the sky of parting day; and the last lingering rays, more even than the glories of neon, announced how divine was the source from which they proceeded; how incapable to be quench-

cal and permanent political literature.

And yet all these modes of his cloquence, exactly

adapted each to its stage and its end, were stamped with his image and superscription; identified by characteristics incapable to be counterfeited and impossible to be mistaken. The same high power of reason, intent in every one to explore and display some truth; some truth of judicial, or historical, or biographical fact; some truth of her deduced by construction probase, or by illation. to put aside allusions and illustrations which crowded on his mind in action, but which the dignity of a public appearance had to reject; in the confidence of hospitality, which ever he dispensed as a prince who also was a friend, his memory, one of his most extraordinary faculties, quite in proportion to all the rest, swept free over the readings and labors of more than half a century; and then allusions, direct and ready quotations, a passing, mature criticism, sometimes only a recollection of the mere emotions which a glorious passage or interesting event had once extended to the mere than the following that should be accepted as true, and spring up to action; which a glorious passage or interesting event had once extended to the mere that should be accepted as true, and spring up to action; the same transparent, plain, forcible, and direct speech. cism, sometimes only a recollection of the mere emotions which a glorious passage or interesting event had once excited, darkening for a moment the face and filling the eye, often an instructive exposition of a current maxim of philosophy or politics, the history of an invention, the recital of some incident casting a new light on some transaction or some institution; this flow of unstudied conversation, quite as remarkable as any other exhibition of his mind, better than any other perhaps, at once opened an or panosophy or pointies, the history of an invention, the recital of some incident casting a new light on some trans-action or some institution; this flow of unstudied conver-sation, quite as remarkable as any other exhibition of his mind, better than any other perhaps, at once opened an unexpected glimpse of his various acquirements, and gave true; probability more plausible; greatness more grand; goodness more awful, every affection more tender than when coming from other tongues; these are in all his eloquence. But sometimes it became individualized, and discriminated even from itself; sometimes place and circumstances, great interests at stake, a stage, an audience fitted for the highest historic action, a crisis, personal or national, upon him, stirred the depths of that emotional nature as the anger of the goddess stirs the sea on which the great epic is beginning; strong passions, them-selves kindled to intensity, quickened every faculty to a testimony that he gave to his parents, in largest measure, honor, love, obedience; that he eagerly appropriated the first means which he could command to relieve the father from the debts contracted to educate his brother and ed, and she arose and gave him to choose of her urn of the spell, which often held his imagination fast, dissolved, and she arose and gave him to choose of her urn of gold; carnestness became vehemence, the simple, per-spicuous, measured, and direct language became a headlong, full, and burning tide of speech; the discourse of reason, wisdom, gravity, and beauty changed to that Cicero might have recognised; the master triumph of man in the rarest opportunity of his noblest power. Such elevation above himself in Congressional debate

again when from the finished column the centuries looked on him; in Faneuil Hall, mourning for those with whose spoken or written eloquence of freedom its arches had so often resounded: on the rock of Plymouth; before the Capitol, of which there shall not be one stone left on another before his memory shall have ceased to live—in such scenes, unfettered by the laws of forensic or parliamentary debate, multitudes uncounted lifting up their eyes to him; some great historical scenes of America around, all symbols of her glory, and art, and power,

striking to remark how, even in that most sober and massive understanding and nature, you see gathered and ex-pressed the characteristic sentiments and the passing time of our America. It is the strong old oak which ascends before you; yet our soil, our heaven, are attested in it as perfectly as if it were a flower that could grow in no other climate and in no other hour of the year or day. Let me instance in one thing only. It is a peculiarity of some schools of eloquence that they embody and utter, not merely the individual genius and character of the speaker, but a national consciousness, a national era, a mood, a hope, a dread, a despair, in which you listen to the spoken history of the time. There is an eloquence of an expiring nation; such as seems to saddon the glorious speech self only a man, fashioned from the earth, set to till it, appointed to return to it, yet made in the image of his Maker, and with a spirit that shall not die—all displayed Judah: such as gave a spell to the expression of Grattan Judah; such as gave a spell to the expression of Grattan and of Kossuth—the sweetest, most mournful, most awful of the words which man may utter or which man may hear, the eloquence of a perishing nation. There is another elequence in which the national consciousness of a young or renewed and vast strength; of trust in a daz-zling, certain, and limitless future; an inward glorying in victories yet to be won, sounds out, as by voice of cla rion, challenging to contest for the highest prize of earth; such as that in which the leader of Israel in its first days holds up to the new nation the Land of Promise; such as cheerful, hopeful; trusting, as befits youth and spring; the eloquence of a State beginning to ascend to the first-class of power, eminence, and consideration, and conscious of itself. It is to no purpose that they tell you it is in bad taste; that it partakes of arrogance and vanity; that a true national good-breeding would not know, or seem to know, whether the nation is old or young; whether the tides of being are in their flow or ebb; whether these coursers of the sun are sinking slowly to rest, wearied with a journey of a thousand years, or just bounding from the Orient unbreathed. Higher laws than those of taste determine the consciousness of nations. Higher laws than those of taste determine the general forms of the ex-pression of that consciousness. Let the downward age of America find its orators, and poets, and artists to erect its spirit or grace and soothe its dying; be it ours to go up with Webster to the rock, the monument, the capitol, and bid "the distant generations hail!"

In this connexion remark, somewhat more generally, to how extraordinary an extent he had, by his acts, words, thoughts, or the events of his life, associated himself for ever in the memory of all of us, with every historical in-cident, or at least with every historical epoch; with every policy, with every glory, with every great name and fun-damental institution, and grand or beautiful image which agories of noon, announced how divine was the source from which they proceeded; how incapable to be quenched; how certain to rise on a morning which no night should follow.

Such a character was made to be loved. It was loved. Those who knew and saw it in its hour of calm, those who knew and saw it in its hour of calm, those who could repese on that soft green, loved him. His plain causes, from the Reformation downwards, which prepared is the restricted that him; what had he more character damental institution, and grand of beautiful image which are peculiarly and properly American. Look backwards teristically his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or obnition the benevolence and teristically his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or obnition the benevolence and teristically his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or obligation to support each and all parts of the planting of Plymouth and Jamestown; to the various character and the restricted ly his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or obligation to support each and all parts of the planting of Plymouth and Jamestown; to the various character and the restricted ly his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or oble than this very doctrine of the sacred sate teristically his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or oble than this very doctrine of the sacred sate teristically his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or oble than this very doctrine of the sacred sate than the teristically his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or oble that this very doctrine of the sacred sate than the teristically his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or oble than this very doctrine of the sacred sate than the teristically his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or oble than this very doctrine of the sacred sate than the teristically his own; wherewithal had he to glog more or observed condition to which had he to glog more or observed condition to which had he to glog more or observed condition to which had he to glog more or observed condition to which had he to glog

deserving them, the highest forms of public honor, many would have said; and they who loved him most fondly, and felt the truest solicitude that he should carry a good conscience and pure fame brightening to the end, would not have feared to concede. For he was not ignorant of him-self, and he therefore knew that there was nothing within self, and he therefore knew that there was nothing within the Union, Constitution, and law too high, or too large, or too difficult for him. He believed that his natural or his acquired abilities, and his policy of administration, would contribute to the true glory of America; and he held no theory of ethics which required him to disparage, to suppress, to ignore vast capacities of public service merely because they were his own. If the fleets of Greece were assembling, and her tribes buckling on their arms from Laconia to Mount Olympus, from the promontory o Sunium to the isle farthest to the west, and the great epi action was opening, it was not for him to fain insanity or idiocy to escape the perils and the honor of command. But that all this in him had been ever in subordination to a that all this in him had been ever in subordination to a principled and beautiful public virtue; that every sectional bias, every party tie, as well as every personal aspiring, had been uniformly held by him for nothing against the claims of country; that nothing lower than country scemed worthy enough—nothing smaller than country large enough—for that great heart, would not have been questioned by a whisper. Ah! if at any hour before that day he had died, how would then the great

literary and professional companions; such, although by no very decisive or certain preponderance, the communi-ty in which he was bred and was to live. Under that name of party he entered Congress, personally, and by connexion, opposed to the war which was thought to bear reason, wisdom, gravity, and hearty changed to that with such extreme sectional severity upon the North and Accorns, that rarest consummate eloquence, grand, rapid, pathetic, terrible; the aliquid immensum infinitumque that he imbibed from federalists or federalism was love and admiration for the Constitution as the means of union. That passion he did inherit from them; that he cherished. He came into Congress opposed, as I have said, to the war; and behold him, if you would judge of the qual-

imperium pelagi sævumque tridentem, sed nobis, sorte datum. But I might recall other evidence of the sterling and unusual qualities of his public virtue. Look in how man-ly a sort he not merely conducted a particular argument servation, the maxims and arts imperial of its glory. To or a particular speech, but in how manly a sort, in how high a moral tone, he uniformly dealt with the mind of his country. Politicians got an advantage of him for this while he lived; let the dead have just praise to-day. Our public life is one long electioneering, and even Burke and, carrying with her nothing but her tenderness, her casuists will remit something of their severity. But where do you find him flattering his countrymen, indirectly or directly, for a vote? On what did he ever place himself but good counsels and useful service? His arts were manly in good counsels and useful service? His arts were manly in good counsels and useful service? His arts were manly in good good to come, "the buy-arts and he never saw a day of temptation when he is good good to come, "Add to your ablest politics but an aspiring, an approximation, a compromise, a type, a shadow of good to come, "the buy-arts and he never saw a day of temptation when he tells you that at popular elections the most rigorous scrupulosity, and her love of truth, survey the objective casuists will remit something of their severity. But where realities of the State; ponder thoughtfully on the compliwould not rather fall than stand on any other. Who ever heard that voice cheering the people on to rapacity, to injustice, to a vain and guilty glory? Who ever saw that pencil of light hold up a picture of manifest destiny to dazzle the fancy? How anxiously rather, in season and out, by the energetic eloquence of his youth, by his conscience, well instructed by profounders and that conscience, well instructed by profounders and the conscience. dazzle the fancy? How anxiously rather, in season and out, by the energetic eloquence of his youth, by his counsels bequeathed on the verge of a timely grave, he preferred to teach that by all possible acquired sobriety of mind, by asking reverently of the past, by obedience to the law, by habits of patient and legitimate labor, by the cultivation of the mind, by the fear and worship of God, we discuss the constitution, and as a question of ethics, but of ethics applied to a stupendous problem of practical data and had an acquired to a stupendous problem of practical data and had a data and had a student out of ethics. we educate ourselves for the future that is revealing Men said he did not sympathize with the masses because

mask itself—the syren song which would lure the pilot from his course. But I say that he did sympathize with them; and, because he did, he came to them not with adulation, but with truth; not with words to please, but with measures to serve them; not that his popular sym-pathies were less, but that his personal and intellectual pathies were less, but that his personal and interest dignity and his public morality were greater.

And on the seventh day of March, and down to the final scene, might be not still say, as ever before, that "all the ends he aimed at were his country's, his God's, and truth's?" He declared, "I speak to-day for the preserting the declared, "I speak to-day for the first the declared," and have the declared, and have the declared, "I speak to-day for the first th

his phrascology was rather of an old and simple school,

rejecting the nauseous and vain repetitions of humanity

and philanthropy, and progress and brotherhood, in which may lurk heresies so dreadful of socialism or disunion; in which a selfish, hollow, and shallow ambition may

might he not in good conscience support it, and all of it, even if he could not, and no human intelligence could certainly, know that the extreme evil would follow, in immediate consequence, its violation? Was it so recent a doctrine of his that the constitution was obligatory upon the national and individual conscience that you should ascribe it to sudden and irresistible temptation? Why, what had he, quite down to the seventh of March, that more truly individualized him; what had he more characteristically his own; wherewithal had he to glosy more or other than all beside than this very doctrine of the sacred and permanent obligation to support each and all parts of any or tributed by a wise states maship and a well in-

For the revolution; every seems and every person in the form the revolution and preceding the constitution, while the every seems and every person in the large every seems and every person in the large every seems and every person in the person of the control o

conscience" is to charge one of these things: either that no well instructed conscience can approve and maintain the Constitution and each of its parts, and therefore that his, by inference, did not approve it, or that he had never employed the proper means of instructing his conscience; and therefore its approval, if it were given, was itself an immorality. The accuser must assert one of these propositions. He win not deny, I take it for granted, that the conscience requires to be instructed by political teaching in order to guide the citizen or the public man aright in the matter of political duties. Will he say that the moral sentiments alane, whatever their origin, whether factitious and derivative or parcel of the spirit of the moral sentiments alane, whatever their origin, whether factitious and derivative, or parcel of the spirit of the child, and born with it; that they alone, by force of strict and mere ethical training, become qualified to pronounce authoritatively whether the Constitution, or any other vast and complex civil policy, as a whole, whereby a nation is created and preserved, eught to have been made or ought to be executed? Will he venture to tell you that if your conscience approves the Union, the Contitution in all its parts, and the law which administers it, that you are bound to obey and uphold them; and if it disapproves, you must, according to your measure, and in your circles of agitation, disobey and subvert them, and leave the matter there—forgetting or designedly omitting to tell you also that you are bound, in all good faith and diligence, to resort to studies and to teachers ab extra, in order to deternine whether the conscience ought to approve or disapprove the Union, the Constitution, and the prove or disapprove the Union, the Constitution, and the Law, in view of the whole aggregate of their nature and fruits? Does he not perfectly know that this moral faculty, however trained by mere moral institution speci-fically directed to that end, to be tender, sensitive, and before that day he had died, how would then the great procession of the people of America—the great triumphal procession of the dead—have moved onward to his grave, the sublimity of national sorrow not contrasted, not outraged by one feeble voice of calumny!

In that antecedent public life, embracing from 1812 to 1850—a period of thirty-eight years—I find grandest proofs of the genuineness and comprehensiveness of his patriotism, and the boldness and manliness of his patriotism, and the boldness and manliness of his public virtue. He began his career of politics as a Federalist. Such was his father, so beloved and revered; such his literary and professional companions: such although by determination? Athink he must agree to this. He mus agree, I think, that to single out one provision in a politi-cal system of many parts and of elaborate interdependence, to take it all alone, exactly as it stands, and without attention to its origin and history; the necessities, morally resistless, which prescribed its introduction into the system; the unmeasured good in other forms which its allowance buys; the unmeasured evil in other forms which its allowance hinders—without attention to these, to present it in all "the nakedness of a metaphysical ab-The came in the first of the plays and the plays a straction" to the mere sensibilities, and ask if it is not Webster, and who had just insinuated a reproach on his conduct in the war, was silent. Did Mr. Webster contect in the war, was silent. Did Mr. Webster content in the war, was silent was silent in the war, was silent was silent in the war, was silent was in which the Administration waged the war? No, indeed. had deemed a needful instrumental means for the preser-Taught by his constitutional studies that the Union was vation of that order; that then it is not enough to rele-made in part for commerce, familiar with the habits of gate the citizen or the public men to a higher law and an our long line of coast, knowing well how many sailors and interior illumination, and leave him there. Such disfishermen, driven from every sea by embargo and war, burned to go to the gun-deck and avenge the long wrongs of England on the element where she had inflicted them, his opposition to the war manifested itself by teaching the nation that the deck was her field of fame. Non illi imperium pelagi savumque tridentem, sed nobis, corte driven. dead, to know its value, its aspects in the long run, or

> the ethics of the constitution, and as a question of ethics, but of ethics applied to a stupendous problem of practical life, and had not become satisfied that they were right? Does he know that he had not done this, when his faculties were all at their best, and his motives under no suspicion? May not such an inquirer, for aught you can know; may not that great mind have verily and con-scientiously thought that he had learned in that investigation many things? May he not have thought that he learned that the duty of the inhabitants of the free States, in that day's extremity, to the republic, the duty at all events of statesmen to the republic, is a little too large, and delicate, and difficult to be all comprehended in the single emotion of compassion for one class of persons in influence me." If in that declaration he was sincere, was he not bound in conscience to give the counsels of that day? What were they? What was the single one for which his political morality was called in question? Only that a provision of the Federal Constitution, ordaining the restitution of fugitive slaves, should be executed according to its true meaning. This only. And might he not not have the constitution in this part of the constitution was the least of the text books. No regular course of Lectures, but explanations of the daily lessons in the progress of the examinations.
>
> 2. Weekly Moot Courts of common law and equity, in which he exceeding and enduring good? May he not have thought that he had learned that the grandest, most difficult was commence suits on a statement of facts given by the Professors, and prosecute them through all the processes that he had learned that the achievements of secular wisdom and philanthrophy is the building of a State; that of the restitution of fugitive slaves, should be executed according to its true meaning. This only. And might he not a nail for the wave keep the constitution in this part of the constitution was the least of the text books. No regular course of Lectures, but explanations of the daily lessons in the progress of the examinations.
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> 2. Weekly Moot Courts of common law and equity, in which the text books. No regular course of Lectures, but explanations of the daily lessons in the progress of the examinations.
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> 2. Weekly Moot Courts of common law and equity, in which that he had learned that the grandest, most difficult was called in question of a state meaning.
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> 3. The case are so frame as a state ment of facts given by the text books. No regular course of the text bo day? What were they? What was the single one for which his political morality was called in question? Only that a provision of the Federal Constitution, ordaining the restitution of fugitive slaves, should be executed according to its true meaning. This only. And might he not in good conscience keep the constitution in this part and with his opinions of that duty so long held, proclaimed uniformly, in whose vindication on some great days he had found the chief opportunity of his personal glory, might he not in good conscience support it, and all of it, even if he could not, and no human intelligence could certainly, know that the extreme evil would follow, in immediate a consequence its relation. The sum of the class are so framed as to replease that the had learned that the grandest, most difficult, most pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to God of the achievements of secular wisdom and pleasing to the first class of grandesur and difficulty and acceptableness to Him, his kind, was the building of our own; that the class, and in public at the end of cuments, to be read as evidence in the trials. Some of the class of grandesur

train by the knowledge of the capacities of his media nism, to achieve a proposed velocity; and will assert that he is certain that the consummate science of our great bring disgrace upon the flag of our common a best to knowledge of the capacities of his morality country.

Yours, &c. J. statesman was felt by himself to prescribe to his morality another conduct than that which he adopted, and that he thus consciously outraged that "sense of duty which pursues us ever"—is he not inexcusable, whoever he is, But it is time that this culogy was spoken. My hear

goes back into the cossin there with him, and I would pause. I went—it is a day or two since—alone, to see again the home which he so dearly loved, the chamber where he died, the grave in which they laid him, all habited as when

"His look drew audience still as night Or summer's noontide air,' till the heavens be no more. Throughout that spacious and calm scene all things to the eye showed at first unchanged. The books in the library, the portraits, the been in the habit of receiving from that quarter: the course of agricultural occupation, the coming in of harvests, fruit of the seed his own hand had scattered, the animals and implements of husbandry; the trees planted by him in lines, in copses, in orchards, by thou-sands; the seat under the noble elm on which he used to sit to feel the southwest wind at exening, or hear the breathings of the sea, or the not less audible music of the

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security to the insured.

The premiums may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly. The Company add a Bonus periodically to the insurances for life. The first bonus, appropriated in December, 1844, and the second bonus in December, 1849, amount to an addition of \$262.50 to every \$1,000 insured under the oldest policies, making \$1,262.50, which will be paid when it shall become a claim, instead of \$1,000 originally insured; the next oldest amount to \$1,237.50; the next in age to \$1,212.50 for every \$1,000; the others in the same proportion according to the amount and time of standing; which additions make an average of more than 60 per cent. upon the premiums paid, with-

Sum in- Bonus or Am't of policy and bonus to be in-ereased by fu-ture additions. Policy. sured. \$1,262 50 \$1,000 \$262 50 No. 58. 2,500 656 25 475 00 3,156 25 2,475 00 6,187 50 No. 276...... 5,000 1,187 50 &c. &c.

ut increasing the annual premium.

The following are a few examples from the register:

the office JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
JNO. D. MePHERSON, Agent,

F street, between 9th and 10th LAW SCHOOL Of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn.

Four sessions required to complete the course, unless the ed for admission. There are four regular classes. Stude may enter at any time during the collegiate year. There is a Moot Legislature connected with the school. Number of students the last collegiate year eighty-six. ROBERT L. CARUTHERS.

feb 9-eoly President Board of Trusto FIOM MOORE'S Life of Sheridan .- Memoirs of t Life of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in

Volume 5 of the new Collier edition of Shakspeare. TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 9th street. - TO THE EDITORS.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In a late issue of your paper you copied certain portions of a letter of the Washington correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal which reflect unjustly upon the character and honer of a fellow-citizen and public functionary, whose absence from his native country prevents him from entering defence in his own behalf.

I refer to the statement made in the card of a Senor FRANCIS DAINESE concerning John P. Brown, of the American Legation at Constantinople, charging the latter with tearing down the flag, arms, &c. of the American consulate in that city some time since.

As the writer of this spent some months in Constantinople, and when there took some pains to ascertain the true merits of this case, he can, without hesitation, assert that Mr. Brown never committed any such outrage as Senor Dainese attributes to him.

The facts of the matter are these: Our Consul at Con-

ing a whole continent all astir and on fire with the emulation of young republics; of subjecting it, through ages of household calm, to the sweet influences of christianity, of culture, of the great, gentle, and sure reformer, time; that to enable us to do this, to enable us to grasp this boundless and ever renewing harvest of philanthropy, it would have been a good bargain—that humanity herself would have approved it—to have bound ourselves never so much as to look across the line into the enclosure of Southern municipal slavery; certainly never to enter it; still less, still less to

"Pluck its herries harsh and crude."

The facts of the matter are these: Our Consul at Consultation of leave of absence to the United States, deputed Dainëse to act as his Vice until his return. Whilst in the United States the Consul hear subcline reports of Dainëse's character as induced him to remove him from the post and appoint another gentleman (Mr. Homes, formerly missionary) in his place. Mr. Brown, being the charge d'affaires at the time, on learning that the consul had appointed a new substitute, requested Senor D. to give up the archives, &c. of the American consultate to Mr. Homes. Much to Mr. Brown's surprise, D. refused to give them up, asserting that he was the U. S. consul, &c.

Now, as Dainese was an Austrian subject, and had been

Shatter its leaves before the mellowing year?"

Until the accuser who charges him, now that he is in his grave, with "having stuned against his conscience," will assert that the conscience of a public man may not, must not, be instructed by profound knowledge of the vast subject-matter with which public life is conversant—even as the conscience of the mariner may be and must be instructed by the knowledge of navigation, and that of the pilot by the knowledge of the depths and shallows of the coast, and that of the engineer of the boat and the train by the knowledge of the capacities of his mechanism, to achieve a proposed velocity; and will assert that the consummate science of our great he is certain that the consum

NEW ORLEANS DURING THE PLAGUE .- Nothing is better calculated to show the immensity of the commercial resources of New Orleans than the fact that in spite of the terrible disaster which has fallen upon it this summer, paralyzing commerce, carrying gloom and misery through the city, and striking down thousands of its labering classes; that in spite of the difficulties, the discouragements, the terrors from which it is suffering, the march of progress is still visible, notwithstanding the virulence of the plague. The following extracts from the New Orleans Crescent exhibit a more hopeful picture than we have

"The many new buildings projected in the beginning of the season have not ceased to progress steadily, though slowly, notwithstanding the prevalence of sickness, the scarcity of hands, and the consequent rise in the price of labor. This fact speaks favorably for the recuperative energies of the city, and of its future march to commercial greatness, notwithstanding the drawbacks incident to its location. Never, in the history of New Orleans, breathings of the sea, or the not less audible music of the starry heavens, all seemed at first unchanged. The sun of a bright day, from which, however, something of the fervors of midsummer were wanting, fell temperately on them all, filled the air on all sides with the utterances of life, and gleamed on the long line of ocean. Some of those whom on earth he loved best still were there. The great mind still seemed to preside, the great presence to be with you; you might expect to hear again the rich and playful tones of the voice of the old hospitality. Yet great mind still seemed to preside, the great presence to be with you; you might expect to hear again the rich and playful tones of the voice of the old hospitality. Yet a moment more, and all the scene took on the aspect of one great monument, inscribed with his name and sacred to his memory. And such it shall be in all the future of America! The sensation of desolateless, and loneliness, and darkness with which you see it now will pass away; the sharp grief of love and friendship will become soothed; men will repair thither as they are wont to commemorate the great days of history; the same glance shall take in and the same emotions shall greet and bless the Harbor of the Pilgrims and the tomb of Webster.

EDGEHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

jured were so severely burnt that it is probable they died. In several cases houses were set on fire by the ex-

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS. -In accordance with special laws, the electors of several municipal corporations in Pennsylvania have voted to subscribe in their municipal capacity to the stock of certain railroads in which they were locally interested. The minority denied the right of the Legislature to pass such laws, and carried the question into the Supreme Court, which has wills, and as Receivers and Assignees.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.

affirmed the constitutionality of such law, two of the five Judges dissenting. The question has excited a great deal of interest. affirmed the constitutionality of such law, two of the five

The Vermont Standard, the Temperance organ in the State, in summing up the results of the election, concedes that a majority of the House will be found in favor of the repeal of the Maine law. Still it thinks the law will be safe in the hands of the Senate. Some trouble has occurred in the process of removing

he wild tribes of Indians from Texas. Col. CARPENTER, the Indian agent engaged in superintending this business, having had his life threatened by a band of wild Cherokees, applied to Fort Washita for assistance in removing them, and immediately a detachment of ten men, under command of Lieut. Pierce, was sent. This party succeeded in capturing and tying all the Indians, who were to be given in charge of the U. S. Marshal of Arkansas. Seven of the Indians are murderers, for whom a large reward had been offered by the rulers of the Cherokee nation.

Mrs. Windle, whose death from yellow fever was re-cently announced in the New Orleans Delta, upon the authority of a person who stated he had attended her Pamphlets containing tables of rates and explanations, funeral, we learn from the same paper is not only alive, but convalescent, and nearly well enough to be out.

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

GLENN, of Boston county, a very rich specimen of lead ore which has been recently discovered by him in that county. This ore was found about thirteen miles from Warsaw, and was taken from the side of a bluff. He had Of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn.

PACULTY, Hon. Abbraic Carburness, late one of the Circuit Judges of Tennessee.

Hon. Nathan Green, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Hom. Browlield L. Ridley, one of the Chancellors of the State.

Judges Caruthers and Green devote their whole time exception of it.—St. Louis Republican.

Colt's pistol factory at Hartford employs about five hundred hands, whose wages average \$2.50 each per day. Every part of the pistol is farmed out to sub-contractors, and about two hundred revolvers are turned out every twenty-four hours. Mr. Colt has a similar factory in London, where three hundred hands, fifty Connecticut men and three hundred and fifty English mechanics, are at present employed.

WHAT RUM WILL Do .- A man was arrested in Wilmington, (Del.) a few days ago, for stealing \$55. He was once a man of some wealth, an esteemed citizen, one was once a man of some wealth, an esteemed citizen, one of the members of the Wilmington City Council, and one of the most popular men in the city. He had a wife and nine interesting children. But the demon of intemperance took hold of him, he spent his money, his wife died, some say heart-broken, his eldest daughter, a beautiful and smiable girl, soon followed her mother to the grave, and he himself, still in the prime of life, is now a confirmation of the council of the confirmation of the confirmat ed drunkard.

ALARMING DISCLOSURE .- One Professor J. W. Jewett, of North Carolina, informs the Fayetteville North Carolinan that he has made comets his study for the last 34 years, and that the one which has just left us has only made a brief detour—for the purpose of acquiring more momentum perhaps—and will return before the 18th of his month and strike this planet! The same result will then doubtless happen as in the case hypothetically put to Mrs. Partington, who, on being asked "if an irresistibie force should come in contact with an immovable body,"
gave her opinion that "one or 'tother of 'em will get
hurt!"—Newark Daily Advertiser.